

Pezeshkian highlights plans to address energy deficits



The meeting to discuss solutions for addressing energy shortages was held chaired by President Masoud Pezeshkian (c) in Tehran on March 17, 2025.
● president.ir

challenges, including energy imbalances and consumption management.”

Pezeshkian also emphasized the need for accurate data on the distribution and consumption patterns of different regions and the creation of an operational framework involving experts to implement innovative energy management solutions.

He suggested leveraging the expertise of private sector technology companies, particularly those specializing in energy.

During the 16th meeting of the Economic Council, held on Monday at the office of Vice President Mohammadreza Aref, a performance report on “the implementation of Economic Council resolutions regarding the construction and development of power plants” was presented by Minister of Energy Abbas Aliabadi and experts from the ministry.

The report provided comprehensive information on power plants under construction or development, challenges in the sector, and proposed solutions.

Minister announces 400 MW boost in renewable energy capacity



● [IRNA](http://irna.ir)

Economy Desk

Energy Minister Abbas Aliabadi revealed that Iran has added 400 megawatts (MW) to its renewable energy production capacity over the past seven months, equivalent to one-third of the total renewable energy capacity developed in all previous years.

Speaking on Monday, Aliabadi stated that the country's renewable energy capacity stood at 1,200 MW at the start of the current administration's term. With the addition of 400 MW in the past seven months, the sector has grown by an amount equal to one-third of the total capacity developed in prior years, IRNA reported.

He noted that an average of 57 MW of renewable energy capacity was added monthly during this period. Aliabadi emphasized that if the country had pursued renewable energy development at half the pace of the past seven months over the last 20 years, the current renewable energy production capacity would have exceeded 6,000 MW.

Aliabadi attributed the lack of focus on renewables in past decades to the unattractiveness of the electricity industry for clean energy development. He highlighted the Energy Ministry's commitment to making the sector more appealing to private investors by liberalizing renewable energy pricing and facilitating its trade on Iran Energy Exchange.

The minister outlined plans to increase renewable energy capacity to over 3,500 MW by the peak demand period of the new year. He projected that, based on current forecasts and planning, the country's renewable energy production capacity will reach 5,000 MW by September 2025.

Aliabadi detailed the ministry's strategies for renewable energy development, including partnership with energy-intensive industries, installing solar panels for beneficiaries of support organizations, and leveraging Article 12 of the Law on Removing Production Barriers and Article 61 of the Consumption Pattern Reform Law.

He pointed to land allocation, financing from financial institutions, streamlining corporate guarantee processes, expediting equipment imports, and obtaining permits for power plant equipment as critical requirements for advancing renewable energy development in the coming months.

Aliabadi expressed confidence that, with strong government support and enhanced financing capabilities from banks and financial institutions, the renewable energy sector will progress as planned.

Economy Desk

President Masoud Pezeshkian emphasized that updating heating equipment, banning the production of outdated and non-standard devices, and activating smart meters are essential steps to reform household energy consumption patterns. He also stated that the use of solar panels will become mandatory in government offices

and executive bodies, particularly in the electricity sector. The meeting to discuss solutions for addressing energy shortages was held on Monday with the attendance of Pezeshkian as innovative proposals for smart energy distribution and consumption management were reviewed and debated. The president stressed that any plan to address energy imbalances and manage distri-

bution and consumption must be based on fairness and equitable allocation for all Iranian citizens.

He noted that resolving energy imbalances should not be confined to a single approach. Instead, various methods and solutions should be implemented in tandem, tailored to the specific conditions of each region and climate. This would provide flexibility for manag-

ers and expand operational capabilities.

Pezeshkian also highlighted the importance of reforming consumption patterns through education, leveraging the capacity of mosques, health centers, and influential groups, including artists.

He stated, “If we convince the public of our decisions and involve them in implementa-

Gov't spokesperson: Slashing Iran's oil exports to zero 'impossible'



● [SHANA](http://shana.ir)

Economy Desk

The government spokesperson, referring to the US sanctions recently imposed on Iran's oil minister, stated that the “illegal” bans demonstrate that Mohsen Paknejad has been performing his duties effectively.

Fatemeh Mohajerani, while commemorating March 19, the National Day of Iran's Oil Industry, addressed the US sanctions against the oil minister, saying, “These sanctions indicate that Oil Minister Paknejad has been doing his job correctly. I emphasize that reducing Iran's oil exports to zero is absolutely impossible,” IRNA reported.

She highlighted that the signing of a \$17 billion agreement within the Oil Ministry, structured through four contracts, will create 17,000 jobs and increase Iran's share in the joint gas fields with Qatar.

At the beginning of her remarks, the spokesperson underscored controlling inflation, boosting economic growth, and addressing imbalances as the government's top priorities.

Mohajerani added that such programs remain as serious priorities on the president's agenda, with related meetings being held regularly.

8% decline registered in monetary base growth rate

CBI: Liquidity growth rate reaches 27.8%

Economy Desk

The Central Bank of Iran (CBI) announced that liquidity volume in Bahman, the eleventh month of the Iranian calendar year of 1403 (Jan. 20-Feb. 18, 2025) increased by 26.2% compared to the end of 1402 (March 19, 2024), while the 12-month liquidity growth rate in Bahman reached 27.8%.

Liquidity volume in Bahman amounted to 99,420.1 trillion rials, reflecting a 26.2% growth compared to the end of the year 1402. The 12-month liquidity growth rate in Bahman of the current year stood at 27.8%, marking a 0.3 percentage point increase compared to the same period in 2024 (27.5%).

Monetary base

The monetary base in Bahman reached 12,729.4 trillion rials. The 12-month growth rate of the monetary base in the eleventh month of the current Iranian year was 22%, showing an 8 percentage point decline compared to the same period in 1402 (30%). Additionally, the monetary base in the month to Feb. 18, 2025 grew by 16.6% compared to the end of the previous Iranian year. In line with the General Assembly directive of the CBI (1401) regarding the



● [IRNA](http://irna.ir)

reevaluation of foreign assets (based on their quality) and foreign liabilities in 1401 (2023), the CBI's financial statements for the end of that year were revised and adjusted.

Furthermore, in accordance with the International Monetary Fund's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG, 2016) and considering the principle of economic territory, the classification of monetary base components was reviewed to better align with international standards.

In the 11 months leading to February 2025, the CBI's net foreign as-

sets were the primary driver of monetary base growth, contributing 88 percentage points to the 11-month growth. The main factor behind the increase in net foreign assets was the rise in the exchange rate.

The second-largest contributor to monetary base growth by the end of Bahman (Feb. 18, 2025) was the CBI's claims on banks, accounting for 17.9 percentage points.

Government sector, other factors

From Bahman of 1403 compared to the end of 1402, the net debt of the government sector to

the CBI contributed 8.8 percentage points to the 16.6% growth in the monetary base during that period.

The increase in the government sector's net debt to the CBI was primarily due to higher claims by the CBI on the government.

The only factor reducing monetary base growth by the end of Bahman 1403 compared to the end of the Iranian year 1402 was the CBI's net other items, which accounted for -98.1 percentage points. Additionally, the liquidity increased by 8.3% by the end of Bahman (Feb. 18, 2025) compared to the end of 1402, reaching 7.81.